2.

The Second Part
OF THE
COLLECTION
OF
LETTERS
AND OTHER
WRITINGS,
RELATING TO
The Horrid Popish Plott:

Printed from the ORIGINALS in the Hands
OF
Sir George Treby, Kt.
(Recorder of the City of *LONDON*)
Chairman of the COMMITTEE of *Secrecy*
Of the HONOURABLE
House of Commons.

Published by Order of that House.

LONDON,
Printed for *Samuel Heyrick* at *Grays-Inn* Gate in *Holborn*, *Thomas Dring* at the *Harrow*, and *John Wickins* at the *White Hart* in *Fleet-street*. MDCLXXXI.

Coleman to Sir *William Throgmorton.* Feb. 1. 167$\frac{4}{5}$.

THis Letter was writ to Sir William Throgmorton, *with Order to ſhew it to Monſieur* Pompone, *being to anſwer a* Quere *made by the ſaid Monſieur, when they were in cloſe Conference the* November *preceding.*

HAving this day reflected on a Diſcourſe which you told me formerly had paſt between your Self and Monſieur *Pompone*, and his Concern, when he made that Expreſſion—*But how can we find a Cure?*—I have felt my Mind ſo ſenſibly touch't hereat, that I have here, in *French*, ſet down ſuch an Anſwer as I would have return'd to Monſieur *Pompone*, had the Queſtion been then offered to me.

I ſay then, with the greateſt aſſurance, *That the Diſſolution of the Parliament would be that Cure.* For this would end all Diſputes between the Duke, and *Arlington*, whoſe Chimera's are ſupported by the Credit of the Parliament, and without which he would not dare diſpute. And then the Duke having the King wholly to himſelf, he would no longer ballance between the different Motives of his Honor, and the weak apprehenſions of his Enemies Power; but then the Duke would be able to govern him without trouble, and mark out to him what he ought to do for the Eſtabliſhment of his Grandeur and Repoſe. For you well know, that when the Duke comes to be Maſter of our Affairs, the King of *France* will have reaſon to promiſe himſelf all things that he can deſire. For, according to the Mind of the Duke, The Intereſts of the King of *England*, the King of *France*, and his Own, are ſo cloſe bound up together, that 'tis Impoſſible to ſeparate them the one from the other, without Ruine to all Three: but being Joyn'd, they muſt, notwithſtanding all Oppoſition, become Invincible.

'Tis very poſſible you may approve this way of Reaſoning; but then you'l ask, *How ſhall we get this Parliament Diſſolved?* To which I anſwer, That I'le pawn my Life It may be done by the King of *France*, and the help of Three hundred thouſand pounds, in caſe thoſe that Act proceed Vigorouſly and with Frankneſs therein.

If the King of *France* pleaſe, let him either give his Commiſſion to *Coleman*, or whom he thinks fit, to offer roundly to the King 300 thouſand pounds to have the Parliament Diſſolved, and that without any communication hereof either to the *Duke*, or to *Rovigny*. For the *Firſt* may not like that it ſhould be thought he entertained any Secret Correſpondence: and for the *other*, althô he be a Worthy Man, and of great Ability, he truſts too much to his Witt, and the Merit of his Buſineſs; while yet neither of thoſe have half the Power that is in Mony.

But after the Propoſition is roundly made, and accepted in the general, then

it may be proper for the Duke, or *Rovigny*, or both, to enter into the Management of Particulars.

But you will ſay that 'twill be a hard thing to perſwade the King of *France* to imploy 300 thouſand pound in this Affair, upon many Accounts. And I do not at all wonder hereat. For 300 thouſand pound is ſo conſiderable, and ſo uſeful a Summe, that the King of *France* may be Very loath to part with it, in ſo Critical a time as this. However, I wiſh Monſieur *Pompone* would ſeriouſly conſider, Whether this Summe may not be better imployed to prevent a War, than in going but towards the Charge of a War? And Whether Peace by a Diſſolution, may not more Import than the Summe of 300 thouſand pound, and a Parliament ſubſiſting? When this is conſider'd, let him chuſe what he thinks beſt. But I do think there is no kind of compariſon in the matter; becauſe I am aſſur'd, That *Spain*, *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange*, and all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, depend more upon the Parliament, than on the Emperor, Proteſtants, and *German* Allies all together. And, for this reaſon, a Diſſolution will either Infallibly obtain Peace, or engage the King of *England* to joyn with the King of *France* in caſe of War.

But perhaps you will tell me, That this laſt is Impoſſible, becauſe the King can do nothing without his Parliament. To which I anſwer, That the King has Various ways to do what he pleaſe in that Particular, without the Parliament, upon a Diſſolution; but without ſuch Diſſolution no man dares propoſe theſe ways unto him. For this Old Parliament is grown ſo Captious and Fantaſtick, that no Crime is by it thought ſo Capital as to have the King Inform'd, That he can live independ ntly and without It. And of this there is among them infinite Jealouſie, leſt they ſhould be ſupplanted in their Traffic, (which is giving of Mony.)

Beſides, this Parliament is revengeful to the laſt degree, and no man that offends them muſt think to eſcape. But as for a New Parliament, *that* will be Better Natur'd, and will doubtleſs Accord to His Majeſty all that he ſhall need for his Occaſions. And this for very good reaſon. Since they will more depend on his Majeſty upon other accounts, than his Majeſty upon them for Money. For the King can put many Inconveniences upon them, and oblige them to ſeveral Expences in their Affairs. So that a New Parliament will find it ſelf under obligation as well in Prudence, as for good Manners, to maintain a good Correſpondence with the King. And if you but call to mind what you have formerly heard as to theſe Two Powers, you will find they have liv'd well together for the beſt part of this 120 Years paſt. And the Kings Predeceſſors have done whatever they deſired, by the Aid and Favor of Parliaments; but principally in their beginnings, and when the Kings have not too much yielded to their ill humor: for, if ſo, they have fallen to quarrel.

I do not ask this 300 thouſand pound as a thing of abſolute neceſſity to the Kings Affairs; but by way of condition, and upon ſuppoſal, That the King will not Diſſolve this Parliament without it. But I am of Opinion, That, in our Affairs, It will be impoſſible to find any thing of benefit, till this Diſſolution; ſo that 'tis only for the ſake hereof, and not for any other neceſſity or occaſion whatever, that we demand this 300 thouſand pound. For the Duke would rather Imploy ſo much of his own (if he had it) to obtain this thing, than to be beholden to another for that Summe, or even Twice as much. And I dare alſo maintain, That it more Imports the King of *France* to procure the Diſſolution for 300 thouſand pound, (nay if it were double the Summe) than to gain it either by the King or the Duke, for Nothing.

For

For this price of a Diſſolution will every where ſound ſo loud, that as ſoon as ever *Spain*, *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange* and *Spaniſh Netherlands*, ſhall ſee the Diſſolution in the hands of the King and of the Duke, They will Addreſs to them with Offers of more Advantage than the value of 300 thouſand pound, that ſo they may have ſome ſhare in the ſaid Diſſolution. And, in this caſe, the King of *France* runs the riſque of quite loſing, or elſe of purchaſing the profit at a far dearer rate, in caſe the King and Duke be left to their free Liberties to diſpoſe thereof, than what at preſent He may have it for.

But now if the King of *France* ſhall, before-hand, cloſe with the Duke about this Diſſolution; he will have the ſame property therein as the Duke, and may, Joyntly with him, enrich himſelf thereby. And ſurely the benefit of this Enterpriſe is ſo manifeſt, that I cannot but wonder how the King of *France* comes to deliberate about ſending the ſaid Money, and to engage in this Affair.

Thus you have my thoughts; whereof the Summe is this, That the Duke, by a Diſſolution, will become All-Powerful. That the King of *France* ſhall preſent Our King with 300 thouſand pounds briskly and with Heat; for Caution may prolong the Affair: but ſo, He will probably ſpeed better, and almoſt Infallibly ſecure the Diſſolution. That this Summe will be ten times better imployed this way either as to War, or Peace, than in any other. That the King of *France* cannot ſupport the War, or obtain Peace (commodiouſly) without the Diſſolution. That it will more Import the King of *France* to pay Three hundred thouſand pound for the Diſſolution; than to have it Without. That the King of *France* may promiſe himſelf all his Deſires from the Duke's Friendſhip.

And to conclude where we began, the Duke, by the Diſſolution, will be All-Powerful. So that if *Pompone* will agree with me touching all theſe Propoſitions, and their Connexion, It will not be hard for him to find the Cure inquired after, and to Reſolve upon what he has to do.

If he finds here any thing to Object againſt, I ſhall endeavour to Anſwer it, and I hope to his Satisfaction. And if he will make uſe of *Coleman*, in any thing, but eſpecially in what regards the Common Buſineſs of the King of *England*, the King of *France*, and the Duke, and their moſt intimate Intelligence, I dare anſwer for him, That he will receive ſuch Order, as ſhall be thought fit.

Tranſlated by Sir *Robert Southwell.*

Coleman

Coleman to the *Internuncio.* Aug. 14. 74.

Directed to *Bruſſels.*

YOur Letter of the 14*th* Inſtant hath much relieved me amongſt all the Troubles of our Friends; for it is a great Comfort when we are pitied in our Misfortunes.

The Cauſe of the Duke depending in Parliament, is totally loſt in the Opinion of all the World, there are ſcarce any who do not deſpair of it; for if his Adverſaries have Courage enough to bring that matter into debate again, (as is ſaid they will certainly do) he will be wholly ruined, becauſe all his *Creditor* will fall all together upon him, and will force him to fly, or put him in Priſon: In this Caſe it will be neceſſary for him to be provided of ſome Support to ſubſiſt by abroad, if he dare not ſtay here; and it is from his Friends on your ſide, that he and all thoſe who depend on his *Traffick* ought to hope ſome aſſiſtance from, becauſe many Families will be ſo ingaged in his Fall, that it is in no wiſe to be doubted but that the Catholiques at leaſt will be wholly ruined by it.

But if by Gods Providence he can avoid this Storm, either by agreement, or by the Mediation of his Relations, or by ſome other means, and that then he can find Credit enough amongſt his Friends to have Money for ſatisfying the Kings Debts, he will be in a better Condition for the future than he hath hitherto been, and he may renew a more Advantagious *Traffick* with his Aſſociates than all the Merchants of *London*, as well for the profit of *England*, as of all his Correſpondents; ſo that there can never be a more Favourable Occaſion to invite all the *Company* than this; and if we ſlip it without making uſe of it, we ſhall never meet with the like again.

Tranſlated by Sir *E. Jenings.*

Coleman to the *Internuncio.* Octob. 2d. 1674.

YOU have underſtood the News of the Proceedings concerning the Catholiques in the Parliament, by our Friend through whoſe hands our Letters do paſs, whom I adviſed thereof the laſt Poſt. Monſieur having gained this point, ought not to ſleep, becauſe his Enemies are more incenſed than ever, and will, without doubt, ſtill uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ruin this poor Gentleman. And all the affairs of Monſieur depend ſo entirely upon the power of his Correſpondent the King, that if his Adverſaries can by any Artifice prevail ſo much upon the King, as to perſwade him that it is his intereſt to break off all Correſpondence with

with the Duke, and to engage himſelf with other Partners in a Trade that may appear more advantagious to him, The *Duke* and his Catholique Friends will find themſelves more entangled then ever.

To prevent this, it will be neceſſary for *Him* to undertake two things; Firſt, To accommodate the difference between *Spain* and *France*. And ſecondly, To endeavour to get Money, to be able to anſwer the Arguments of thoſe who deſign to begin again the proſecution of the Catholiques in the Parliament.

To accompliſh both theſe, and principally the latter, There will need the *Aſſiſtance of the Pope and the Emperour*; You have promiſed to uſe your Intereſt with them to engage them to it.

For the *Firſt*, the *Duke* will be very glad of it, although he underſtands well, that if he did not take to heart the *Intereſt* of the *Catholiques*, and of the *Pope* and *his Own*, as he is in the quality of their Friend, above the Profit of *England*, he would have reaſon to deſire the Continuance of their Differences, becauſe his Friend *England* being of the ſame Trade with *Spain* and *France*, would gain much by their Contention; for while they labour to revenge themſelves one upon the other, they neglect their other Affairs, and leave to it almoſt the whole advantage. But preferring the Intereſt of the Catholiques and of the Pope his moſt intimate Friends, and who are to be Heirs to the Eſtates of the *Spaniard* and *French*, *he is more deſirous to accommodate their Differences, for the Love of the Catholiques and of the Pope*, and to ſpare them that waſt which they commit of their Eſtates, *then to advance the Intereſt of England* by their loſs, although it be neareſt to him.

And although the *Duke* hath reaſon to be very ſenſible of the Diligence *Spain* hath now a long time uſed to oppoſe all the Deſigns he hath meditated in favour of the *Catholiques*; nevertheleſs he will endeavour to render it all good offices which he can, as well for accommodating the aforeſaid difference upon Conditions advantagious and honourable to him, as in any other diſpute or occaſion which may happen.

As to the *Second* Point, which is that of *Money*, it is of that Importance to the Affairs of the *Duke and of the Catholiques, not only of* England, *but of all that are Servants to the Pope*, that I dare ſay there never was a Conjuncture ſo favourable for their Intereſt as this at preſent. Becauſe there is nothing ſo powerful over the Mind of the King, as Money: And it is upon this Rock, that the *Duke* is like to Shipwrack, if he cannot ſupport his Intereſt with the King by the help of Money. Becauſe thoſe of the *Parliament* and the *Proteſtants* pretend to have an opportunity in a little time to effect all they deſire by the power of Money, if the King can have none elſewhere: Although there is in *England* no want of Money, nor of means to ingage it for the Kings Service, if the King would make uſe of thoſe Expedients which are proper for his Buſineſs, and which he might make uſe of without Trouble, and without Injuſtice: But being Lazie and given to his Pleaſure, he will not think of any thing but what is common and uſual: So that the Parliament making uſe of the knowledg they have of his humour, make him believe there is no other way to be ſupplyed with Money, but by them; and although he do not love that way, he will not put himſelf to the trouble of finding any other. But if the *Duke*, or any other, could ſhew of a ſuddain, ſome other way which would effectually help him to Money, he would let himſelf be governed entirely by him, and in this caſe the *Duke* would have all power over him, and would govern all the *Trade* which hath been managed hitherto by ſo many *Raſcals* who have deceived their Maſters; ſo that the whole Company of

Partners hath been almoſt ruined by the Knavery, Debauchery, and Sottiſhneſs of the Factors.

But if the *Duke* can ſhew to the King the true Cauſe of all theſe Misfortunes, and perſwade him to change the Method of their Trade, *which he may eaſily do with the help of Money*, he will without difficulty drive away the Parliament and the Proteſtants who have ruined all their Affairs, for ſo great a while, and will ſettle in their Imployments the Catholiques, who underſtand perfectly well the nature of this ſort of Trade, and who are very diligent, and conſequently all they undertake will proſper in their hands.

Conſider, I beſeech you, ſeriouſly the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, and if you agree with me, That there never was One ſo Favourable for the Catholiques in all things, (in caſe your Friends make uſe of the preſent Advantages) I do not doubt but you will labour with all your power to perſwade both the Pope and the Emperor to Aſſiſt.

Tranſlated by Sir *Ed. Dering*.

Coleman to the *Internuncio*. Jan. 11. $167\frac{4}{5}$.

SIR,

THE Occaſion that now preſents it ſelf by the Journey of one of the Domeſtiques of her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of *York* (who is ſent to *Rome* to the Dutcheſs of *Modena*, to carry the Happy News of the Safe Delivery of her Royal Highneſs) is ſo fair, That I cannot omit to aſſure You of my moſt humble Service, and to beſeech You to accept of my moſt Sincere and moſt Obedient Reſpects, and to put you in mind of all thoſe Proteſtations which I have heretofore made to You, as ſo many Teſtimonies of that real Paſſion I have to ſerve You, aſwell (Sir) upon Your own account, as for that great deſire You have teſtified to aſſiſt the *Duke* in his Affairs. And to tell You the truth, *I do not doubt, but that I ſhall ſee him in a ſhort time abſolute Maſter of the whole Deſign, to which he pretends*, although I find not many others of my opinion, becauſe at this preſent (being entangled with ſo many Conteſts, and principally in the Parliament) there are very few of that great Number, who are really his Friends, that have Courage enough to wait for a good Iſſue of his Deſigns; by reaſon whereof, many dare not make themſelves of his Party, although in my opinion there never was any Deſign ſo Judiciouſly Eſtabliſhed, and that had ſo great an appearance of Succeſs, as this. Provided, that the Friends of the *Catholiques* (and amongſt others the *Pope*, and with him the *Emperour*) were agreed together, to Support him with their Aſſiſtance, thereby the better to determine the diſputes about the Parliament, which my Lord *Arlington*, and thoſe of the Religion, endeavour to ſupport with all their Power, to ruine the Duke as far as they are able.

I have told You my Opinion at length, concerning this Mattet, in mine of the 23$^{d.}$ of *Oct.* laſt, Of which I have not yet received any Anſwer from You. There is no great Alteration in our Affairs ſince that time, only that the *Duke*, and my Lord *Arlington*, have declared themſelves more oppoſite to

each

each other, than before; and at preſent, there is an open War between them; without any appearance of Accommodation. Inſomuch, that one of theſe two, muſt in a little time give place to the other, and quit all manner of management of Affairs to his Rival. And it is upon the Succeſs of this Diſpute, that all the Affairs of the *Catholiques*, the King, and the *Duke*, on the one ſide; and the Parliament, the Lord *Arlington*, and thoſe of the Religion, on the other, do depend.

I ſhall not trouble You further at preſent, upon this ſubject, (having told You heretofore all that I knew thereof.) Therefore will add nothing, but all the imaginable Proteſtations that I am, without reſerve,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

P. S.

I *Did not dare to deliver this Letter to our Envoye openly addreſſed to Your Self, but I have pray'd Mr.* Anderton *to convey it to You.*

Tranſlated by Sir *Tho. Dolman.*

Coleman to the *Internuncio.* Feb. 5th. 167⅘.

SIR,

LAſt Week I received Yours of the 22*th* of *Jan.* which I had anſwered ſooner, if I had not been ſo perplexed with your new Stile, the Senſe whereof I could not comprehend; So that having a deſire to underſtand the Subject upon which I was to write, I according to your advice, addreſſed my ſelf to 300, to entreat him to give me his aſſiſtance for that purpoſe. He told me, That he had given all his power in that Affair to the *Duke*; So that I was to expect the clearing of that Myſtery from him. I asked him his help alſo, but without Succeſs, becauſe he underſtood no more of it than I. After this the Duke adviſed me to communicate the buſineſs to one of our very good Friends, Monſieur which I did without finding any better Satisfaction here than I had before; but whilſt I was endeavouring to make my ſelf knowing enough to be able to tell you my opinion of your Letter, I was ſo unlucky as to looſe the occaſion of writing to you the laſt Week; for I had not the good fortune to find Monſieur before *Saturday*, which was the day after the Poſt. But Sir, though I underſtand not all your Letter; yet I ſee enough in it to aſſure my ſelf of the *Pope*, and of the *Emperour*, and particularly of the *Internuntio*, in all that concerns the Affairs of the *Duke*, whereof you have promiſed us yet new proofs. *I ſhewed that part of your Letter to the Duke, and he commanded me to let you know how ſenſible he is thereof, and to give you Thanks from him for it.* I find alſo that you do not approve the Diſcourſe I made to you in my laſt Letter, which I do not at all wonder at, becauſe the Subject of that diſcourſe is ſo nice or delicate, that many

(300) hath no ſignification in the Key.

Here the Letter hath no name.

Here is no Name neither.

many of the moſt quick-ſighted perſons have ſhewed their weakneſs in the Conduct of that Affair, and have been ſo entangled in it, that after having declared themſelves with much heat againſt the manner of proceeding of others upon that matter as being baſe and deteſtable; they within a while after have become guilty of the ſame baſeneſs. And thoſe that have made the greateſt proteſtations of Friendſhip to the Duke, have ſet themſelves to thwart his Deſigns, and to oppoſe his Intereſts as much as any body elſe; ſo that I pretend not that my Reaſoning upon a buſineſs of that nature, ſhould be ſo exact, but that it may be lyable to many Objections; but if I have deceived my ſelf ſometimes, at leaſt I am not accuſtomed to be obſtinate in my errour, and I will always yield to your better Judgment. Before this Letter comes to your hand, you will have heard the Reſolution which our King hath taken to cauſe the Lawes to be put in Execution againſt the Catholiques, and againſt all the other Non-conformiſts (as they call them) with all the rigour imaginable; and for that end his Majeſtie ſigned a Proclamation the laſt *Wedneſday*, which is to be publiſhed with all ſpeed, to make his Will known to all the World; which is to baniſh all the Prieſts that are Natives of his Kingdoms; to forbid all his Subjects to hear Maſſe at the Queens Chappel, and at the Houſes of Ambaſſadors; to bring home all the Youth which is now out of the Kingdom in any Papiſts Colledg, or Houſe whatſoever; to proſecute all Perſons (as to their Eſtates) according to the Lawes; which are ſo inſupportable, that it is impoſſible for any body that is reach't by them, to have wherewithall to eat bread, if they be executed according to the ſaid Proclamation.

For my part, though I am not much concern'd in that affair immediately, on either ſide; yet I have a little apprehenſion that this proceeding will have ſome influence upon the *Traffique* of the *Duke* and the *Catholicks*, at leaſt for the preſent, though I doubt not, but that will be ſettled again by your Aſſiſtance, which I firmly depend upon, after the aſſurances you have given me of it; and which oblige me to be more then ever.

Tranſlated by Sir *Charles Cottrell.*

Coleman to the *Internuntio.* Feb. 12. $7\frac{4}{5}$.

SIR,

I Signified to you laſt Week the ill poſture of our Affairs, which I had foreſeen long ago; And without the aſſiſtance of our Friends, it would be yet worſe. All the Aſſociates of the *Duke*, in whom he truſted moſt, have deceived him moſt baſely, and have turned againſt him and the Catholiques with more Perfidiouſneſs and Villany than you can imagine. And they have gained ſufficiently upon the Mind of the King the Chief Merchant of our City, who bears even the quality of Preſident of our Company, to cauſe him to ſupport their Intrigues. So that that which cauſed our greateſt fear, is the only thing from which we can draw any advantagious hope; namely, a moſt

ſpeedy

ſpeedy laying open of the Quarrel which had been long between us, and thoſe who Trade amongſt the *Turks*, [that is, the *Proteſtants*] Becauſe, that without ending that Difference as ſoon as poſſible, our Enemies being Richer than we, will ruine the Catholiques during the *Proceſs*, [that is, *The Catholique Cauſe before the Parliament*] by the waſt which they will make upon their Goods, and by the Expences to which they will oblige them for ſupporting their Trade againſt all the croſſes wherewith they have thwarted their deſigns. For my part, I am not very much in fear about the Succeſs of our *Proceſs*, [that is, *the Catholique Cauſe before the Parliament*] ſince according to our Laws, Affairs ought to be judg'd by the plurality of Voices; And it is almoſt impoſſible but that there are ſome in the number which are honeſt Men, and who will judge according to the Merit of our buſineſs, which being evidently juſt, we ought not to apprehend any thing concerning it. Amongſt the reſt, there will be found ſome who have been formerly blinded by prepoſſeſſion; others carried away by their own intereſt, who for this reaſon have declared themſelves againſt us.

For the firſt ſort, I believe that the baſeneſs of thoſe who have abandoned us, appears to them at this time ſo deteſtable, that I am perſwaded they will prefer our Party before their own, although perhaps they love neither the one nor the other; The Gentry [*La Nobleſſe*] of our Kingdom being generally againſt all the *Companies of Merchants* [Miniſters of State.]

As for the others who have declared themſelves againſt us for their own Intereſts, they are ſtill the ſame, and will ſuffer themſelves to be drawn from one Side to the other by their profit. And for this reaſon it is requiſite that we conſider of this matter, and that we do our utmoſt endeavour to be able to engage them as far as we can by that means, and not truſt too much to the Juſtice of our Catholique Cauſe before the Parliament. For it is not that which is the moſt conſidered amongſt us. But having taken all the care that the moſt informed Prudence can ſuggeſt to us, we ought not to doubt of the Succeſs. Becauſe I would not have more Friends amongſt the Judges than thoſe who are contrary to us have Enemies. So that 'tis very hard to believe but that the good Intention of ſome, the Hatred which others bear to our Adverſaries, and the Intereſt of the reſt in caſe we can make them hope for Profit, are powerful enough to ſupport us againſt a vile multitude divided in it ſelf.

In concluſion, we have but Two things to ask of our Friends for the ſake of the Catholiques and Religion. The Firſt is, That the Pope, the Emperor and all other good Men, Labour with all their Power to reconcile the Quarrel between *Spain* and *France*. And the Second, That they aſſiſt Monſieur *Clement* [which is the Duke] with Money, to ſweeten the ill humour of the Parliament, to the end to cauſe His Affairs to ſucceed better. Becauſe it is from them only that he can hope any Remedy to the Miſeries which threaten him for the future; which perhaps will cauſe you to ſay that his Condition is deplorable enough.

Tranſlated by Sir *Henry Capell.*

Coleman to the *Internuncio.* March 12th. $7\frac{4}{5}$.

SIR,

I Thank you for the honour of your Letter dated the 16th. of *Feb.* laſt, in which you did mention an Anſwer you made ſome time ſince to one of my Letters; which Anſwer I have received, and ſince that time I have writ twice to you, to inform you of the Alteration which has lately happen'd in our Affairs. I told you both the Reſolution the King had taken, by the perſwaſion of thoſe about him who are of my Lord *Arlington*'s Religion, utterly to deſtroy the Catholicks, as alſo to weary out all thoſe, who are not of the Religion of *England*: And the Reaſons of theſe Reſolutions, and the Effects which we may very probably expect, according to the beſt Obſervations I have been able to make concerning them. The Advice, as I told you was given by ſome of my Lord *Arlington*s Religion, and by Two eſpecially; One is the Chief Maſter of all our Money; and the other is of the Quality of a Duke, but not of your Country nor ours, whom you have heard much ſpoken of, the laſt time the Parliament made ſome noiſe in the World. Theſe Two had pretended to be the moſt intimate Friends of the *Duke*, and he confided in them, and they diſpoſed themſelves to contradict every thing that my Lord *Arlington* undertook, and to deſtroy the Parliament; but finding they were not ſtrong enough to ruine my Lord *Arlington* and the Parliament, by the means they had hitherto uſed, they turn'd back agen, and reſolved to tread in the ſame path my Lord *Arlington* had taken, and to get even before him in it: ſo that little caring either for the Duke or his Aſſociates the Catholicks, they took it into their heads, to get the Favour of the Parliament, and to expoſe thoſe to its rage, whom before they had profeſs'd a Friendſhip to; perſwading themſelves that that Sacrifice would be ſufficient to ſave them from the danger which threat'ned 'em. But their wiſdom being but of this World, and by conſequence meer folly, they will be in great danger of being catch'd in the ſame Snare they had laid for others. For the Parliament having no greater Enemies than thoſe who have been the forwardeſt Agents for the King, (by whoſe Advice the Parliament pretends, that their Intereſt have for a great while been ruin'd) are moſt ſatisfied to ſee, that they have ſeparated themſelves from the Duke; and the Duke has reaſon to reſent their baſeneſs, and for the future to renounce their Friendſhip. So that the Parliament will have now reaſon to hope that they ſhall be able to revenge themſelves of them, and regain that, by the accuſation they ſhortly intend to bring againſt them, which by their artifices, they made 'em loſe before. For while the Duke and thoſe two Brethren of my Lord *Arlington* were united, and ally'd together, and that they joyntly manag'd their affairs, the Parliament, althô furiouſly enraged againſt them, was not powerful enough to overcome them altogether, ſince there were many Members, who would not engage themſelves in this Difference during this Conjunction; partly by reaſon of their affection to the Duke, for whom many of them have always had a great value; and partly for fear, well ſeeing they were then too ſtrong to be attack'd to purpoſe. But now finding them to be di-

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vided by the Knavery of theſe Brethren of my Lord *Arlington*; all the able Members of Parliament, and my Lord *Arlington* himſelf (who hates his Brethren to the utmoſt) apply themſelves to the Duke, to foment the Difference between him and the foremention'd Aſſociates; aſſuring him with a Thouſand Proteſtations, That they never had any Enmity againſt him for any Perſonal fault, which they could never lay to his charge; but they had reaſon to complain of his Conduct in one thing only, to wit, That he had alwayes maintain'd 2 or 3 Rogues who had preferr'd their own Intereſts before his and that of *England*, againſt the whole *Parliament*: and that for the future they'l let him ſee that they have no deſign neither againſt him nor his Intereſt, but that they will alwaies endeavour to aſſiſt him in whatſoe're concerns him; provided hee'l ſtand Neuter, as to the Accuſation they intend againſt them, and abandon thoſe common Enemies to the rigour of the Laws, (who have already ſo baſely abus'd him) and that he would not interpoſe between them and the Parliament, who pretend to be ill us'd by thoſe men, and from whom they hope to get ſome ſatisfaction, in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs. Thus it may happen that the *Duke* may be happy through the Malice and Knavery of thoſe, who did deſign to Sacrifice him for their own ſafety.

After all, we muſt not truſt too much to theſe promiſes and fair words, altho at preſent it ſeems to me, That we have reaſon to hope more from the Parliament, than from any other thing whatſoever. We muſt nevertheleſs labour with all poſſible Care, to ſoften the Minds of thoſe who have been exaſperated, to gain ſome, and to confirm others: And to this end to require the aſſiſtance of all our Friends. But this ſhall be without telling you in what manner they are to aſſiſt us, ſince I fail'd to do it, in the Propoſitions I made to you heretofore. That which concerns us and our Party is at this time in agitation. If the two Differences betwixt *Spain* and *France*, and between the *Parliament* and the *Duke* are happily clear'd, we ſhall be eſtabliſh'd and ſafely at our eaſe: otherwiſe the *Duke* and his *Catholicks* will be Eternally perplex'd. The Members of Parliament will be eaſily engaged to take the *Duke*'s part, if they be ſollicited by a little Money, I ſay by a very little. This is the Opinion of him who is more than any body in the World——

Tranſlated by Sir *John Duncombe*.

Coleman to the *Internuncio*. July, 75.

SIR,

I Cannot but let you know the part I take in the Honour the *Pope* has confer'd upon the Cardinal of *Norfolk*: for which I am ſure he will ever acknowledg his obligation to the *Emperour*, and Mr. *Gabriel* the *Internuntio*; Since 'tis only by them, and their Credit, that *England* is upheld at *Rome*: and 'tis in them that the *Duke*, and our *Catholiques* put all their Confidence. Therefore I think my ſelf oblig'd to return you a Thouſand Thanks for the part you have taken in the Affair of the Cardinal of *Norfolk*: and to acknowledg you the Author of a Benefit ſo advantagious for *England*,

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and to expect good ſucceſs from this Proſperous beginning. Our Affairs are at preſent in a very ill poſture;and that which makes'um yet worſe,is,That the *Duke*'s Friends have contributed to it in a great meaſure, by accident, and for want of foreſeeing that which was Viſible enough: making uſe of a little Courage inſtead of a baſe and ſervile compliance: but by their aſſiſtance the great manager of our Money is ſo exalted, that he is the only Perſon who has at this time any Credit with the King: and being got to this height, is reſolved to eſtabliſh himſelf upon the Authority of Parliament, and the credit of the Religion of *England*;& by that means to ruine the *Catholicks* & the *Duke*;and to play the ſame Game that my Lord *Arlington* propos'd to himſelf,when he had more power than he has at preſent. We have but one Remedy for all theſe Miſchiefs we foreſee: Which is, to Diſtract the Parliament to that degree that they ſhall never agree among themſelves; ſo that they ſhall be altogether uſeleſs to the King; and by that means he will be forc'd to lay them aſide: This is the only thing we have at preſent any hope in: Perhaps with much difficulty, we may be ſo happy as to ſucceed in it. But that we may be more capable of ſerving You, we deſire your holy Prayers for the *Duke*, and for the *Catholiques*: and for him, who ſcarce deſerves your remembrance, being but an inconſiderable Wretch, although he be with more Reſpect, and Paſſion, than any Man living,

Yours.

I have ſent every Poſt all our News by our Common Friend.

Tranſlated by Sir *Charles Sedley.*

St. *Germain* to *Coleman.*

$\frac{8}{18}$ *April*, 76.

I Have received your Letter of the $\frac{1}{11}$ of *April*. I believed that the King of *France* had of himſelf remembred, that he had failed to anſwer the Letter of the Dutcheſs of *York*; but by what you write to *St. Germain* from *Coleman*, I ſee that might be upon Mr. *Rouvigny*'s Letter to the King of *France* concerning that omiſſion. It will be neceſſary for *Coleman* to write to *St. Germain*, and by the firſt or ſecond Ordinary to let him know, Whether the King of *France* hath written to the Dutcheſs, and whether the Dutcheſs be ſatisfied with the King of *France*, before *St. Germain* writes any thing of it to the King's Confeſſor, who hath bin gone ever ſince *Wedneſday* laſt.*St.Germain* had ſomething to ſay to *Coleman* about the Secretary of the Ambaſſador of *England* who is here;but ſince *Coleman* writes theſe words to *St.Germain*,(*But as a Friend to the Secretary I am ſorry for it;and for that reaſon I will ſay no more of it.*) *St.Germain* believed *Coleman* would not have any thing more writ to him concerning the Secretary's Actions, for fear of hearing other things that might diſpleaſe him. In the mean time, if that threatning be true, (I am afraid you will hear enough of it in a little time) perhaps it may be neceſſary to hinder the Ambaſſador of the King of *France* who goes into *England*, from diſcovering his Mind, as he intends to do, to the Secretary, as *St.Germain* was informed yeſterday by the Confeſſor of the Ambaſſador. One word

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about all that as ſoon as may be; *St. Germain* knowes nothing of the Propoſition made by *Coleman* to the *Duke* of *York*, but he hath bin told it was refuſed. Neither I nor *St. Germain* could comprehend how the King of *England* could diſpoſe of * 12. 84. nor in whoſe favour; 'tis a Riddle which both of us would be glad to underſtand, for it ſeems he is in a better condition to receive, than to give. What you write about the Diſſolution of the Parliament, is held as a thing moſt certain, and the Secretary hath ſhewed a Letter to ſome body who told *St. Germain* of it, but I now do very well ſee there be ſome who ſpeak much of it, and I know not why. What *Coleman* writes to *St. Germain* about the ſtate of Madam *de la Tremblay's* affairs, and of the little inclination *Montecuculi* now hath for Madam *de la Tremblay*, and for the People of *France* in general, becauſe he is not ſatisfied with the conduct of the King of *France* toward his Maſter, makes him fear leſt he ſhould ſerve *St. Germain* as he doth Madam *de la Tremblay*, about which matter he deſires a frank and ſincere enlightning from *Coleman*. But to ſpeak the truth, I take that to be a meer pretence of *Montecuculi*, who will meddle no more with thoſe things; for he very well knows that the King of *France* is upon too ill terms with the Pope * 47, and Catholick Religion to engage himſelf to make any ſtep on that ſide, in any bodies favour; and you ſee the reaſon of it; it is therefore wiſdome to expect a more favourable conjuncture, and in the mean while not to neglect ones old Friends. For my part who have no concern in that buſineſs but for the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs*, *Coleman*, *Montecuculi* and *St. Germain's* ſakes, (all which perſons I paſſionately wiſh in a capacity of mutually ſerving one another) I will give you the liberty abſolutely to think of it, and act in it as you ſhall judge neceſſary; the onely favour I intreat of you is as a Friend to let me know, what *St. Germain* muſt expect from the *Duke*, as to thoſe Papers, and of the Dutcheſs as to that you have propoſed, to the end that *St. Germain* may not unreaſonably be importunate. Give *Coleman* notice that *St. Germain* hath delivered two Books to one of his Friends, which *Coleman* may be pleaſed to preſent to the *Dutcheſs* from *St. Germain*; he would have bin glad to have made the ſame Preſent to the *Duke*, *Coleman* and the *Confeſſor of the Duke*, but that he knows not how to trouble his Friend with ſo many of them, and that that Friend would have took it ill that *St. Germain* had made thoſe Preſents to ſo many perſons without doing the like to ſome others who are as nearly related to him as the *Duke* is to the *Dutcheſs*. Excuſe this way of expreſſion; poor *St. Germain* knows not which way to go to work to do what he hath a mind to, yet in a little time he hopes to ſend as many to *Coleman* by another opportunity. I am much troubled at your indiſpoſition, you take not care enough of your health, and you deſtroy your ſelf with your too much buſineſs; for Gods ſake take care of your ſelf, for your Friends, and chiefly for him who writes to you, and who certainly will always be yours, how forſaken ſoever he be of all the World, as he foreſees he is ſhortly like to be. The King went away on *Thurſday* laſt; Yeſterday it was reported, *Condè* was beſieged, but there is nothing as yet certainly known. My humble Service to your Lady. I take the liberty of writing to her Royal Highneſs the *Dutcheſs* of *York*, but do not deliver my Letter, till *St. Germain's* Friend hath given you what *St. Germain* ſends the *Dutcheſs*, for thoſe two things muſt be done together.

* Not in the Key.

* Not in the Key.

Tranſlated by Sir *E. Jennings*.

St. *Germain* to *Coleman*, $\frac{5}{15}$. Auguſt, 76.

ALthough I am now as buſie as you may conceive a man muſt be, who muſt appear in publique both this Afternoon and to morrow, yet I cannot forbear writing to you, to let you know that I received yours of the 31*th July*, with the other incloſed, but it was but laſt Night, wherefore I ſay nothing to you of it as yet; I will not fail to write to him who ſent it, by the next Poſt.

The condition of your health giveth me great trouble, you do very well to take care of your ſelf, and I deſire you ſo to do with all my heart.

St. German would be glad you would tell Mr. *Coleman* that he hath given a Viſit to the good Man Monſieur *de Rovigny*, who received him very well, and like an Experienced Courtier. They diſcours'd of *Coleman*, and *St. German* ſpoke very well of him, concerning his Zeal for the Duke, his Abilities, his Courage, and his diſ-intereſſedneſs. To which the other concurred, with great Commendations of him; and ſpoke of himſelf concerning Mr. *Coleman*'s Shop. *St. German* ſeem'd not to underſtand that point, but only added, *That of all the Apprentices in the Duke's Shop, there was not one more Faithful, nor more fit to ſettle a Commerce with* France *and the King of* France, *than Mr.* Coleman. Monſieur *Rovigny* agreed to it, and added, *That he had ſaid as much to the King, and to the Miniſters*; and pray'd *St. German* to give him direction how to write to Mr. *Coleman*; which he preſently did: and poſſibly he may write to him this day, wherefore I ſhould be glad, and ſo would *St. German* alſo, that you would advertiſe Mr. *Coleman* thereof. I do not know whether Monſieur *Rovigny* and his Secretary be reconciled, but I have not been ſilent in it ſince his coming hither.

I have been at Madam *de Tremblay*, but found no body at home. After all, *St. Germain* ſaith, *That he cannot confide in Old Monſieur Rovigny, becauſe it is impoſſible he can favour Mr.* Coleman *in his deſigns, but he muſt overthrow his own*; he hath too much Wit not to ſee it.

By the manner of his ſpeaking to *St. German* of his buſineſs, and of the preſent condition of things, *St. German* told me, *That he obſerved all his Politique tended to perſwade the King of* France, *That the* Duke *and the* Catholiques *did not take a good way*; *and that to go as they did, was the means to overturn all* England. So you ſee that this Monſieur *de Rovigny* and Yours being of the ſame Mind, the King of *France* is ſo alſo. Make uſe of this Advice with Mr. *Coleman*, to the end that he may take his Meaſures thereupon.

The good man Monſieur *Rovigny* added farther, *That the King of* England *ſtood upon one Legg, and that the Parliament would force him to break with the King of* France, *and that the* Duke *doth not manage himſelf enough.* All this maketh me ſee that here they cry down the Conduct of the *Duke* and his Friends, and that we muſt endeavour to let the King of *France* underſtand it: Conſider what Mr. *Coleman* ſhall ſay in anſwer hereunto. Mr. *Gray* would fain know if the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadour who is to come ſhortly hither, be of the *Duke's* Friends, and if it be by his means that he cometh; or who elſe hath poſted him there.

Phillips-

Phillipsbourg is in an ill condition; there is no Means to relieve it, nor yet to bring the Enemies to a Battel. *Maſtricht* goeth well, and *Sicily* better; Sevenſcore Ships went thither the 24th of the laſt Moneth, and 2000 Men will ſhortly be ſent thither from *Catalonia*. This is all, and this is too much for me at this time.

Superſcrib'd, To Monſieur Coleman, *Secretary to her R. H. the Dutcheſs of* York.

Tranſlated by Sir *Ed. Dering*.

St. Germain to *Coleman*, $\frac{16}{26}$ Auguſt, 1676.

I Writ to you *Saturday* laſt; But by ill hap my Letter came too late, and the Poſt was gone: So you will receive two of my Letters together, and I ſhall not have the Contentment to have given you the firſt advice of what hath paſſed in the buſineſs of the Secretary, who hath writ to the Ambaſſador and to Mr. *Pompone* of * 151. as alſo to the Secretary of Mr. *Pompone*. I now acquaint you, That the Confeſſor hath given a Note to the King of *France* touching the Merchants of *Antwerp*, and that he had order to ſpeak to one of the Miniſters, as Mr. *Tellier* may inform you. Yeſterday the Secretary of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador in *France* was to have a Conference with the King and grand Treaſurer of *France*, and with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador in *France* himſelf about the affairs of *England*, and principally to engage the King of *France* by means of the Treaſurer, effectually to eſpouſe the Intereſts of the *Duke*; for this Secretary hath made our Treaſurer believe that the Ambaſſador in *England* is againſt him, and that under-hand he foments the Clamours and Complaints of the Merchants of *England*, to the intent to diſcredit the Treaſurer with the King of *France*: as if by his evil Conduct this Treaſurer was the cauſe of thoſe Clamours, becauſe the Ambaſſador was wholly engaged in the Intereſts of the ſworn Enemy of the Treaſurer as being his Creature, and put by him in the Shop where he is.— *St. Germain* acquainted me that he had fully diſcourſed the Confeſſor about this Ambaſſador, as tranſacting very ill: And he added, *That it appeared to him, that the Confeſſor was of that Opinion.* *St. Germain* had before ſhewed the Letters of the Confeſſor to the Ambaſſador, by which it appeared, that the Ambaſſador was no Friend to *Coleman*, nor of the People in *England* which are of the Trade of *St. Germain*. If the Conference hath been had, (which as yet I know not) I do no wayes doubt but it had Succeſs to the Contentment and Advantage of the Duke; for the Affairs of the King of *France* go ill on the ſide of the Prince of *Orange* and his Friends which are on the other ſide, and which do on their part with ſucceſs, what the Prince of *Orange* does on his; and all this by the fault of this Enemy of our Treaſurer: So that if the *Duke* will make a ſhew to bring the King of *Spain* and the Prince of *Orange* to agree, I doubt not but the King of *France* will grant all that he deſires for to hinder it. The Secretary hath ſpoke to the Treaſurer to make a Marriage between the Son of our King, and the Daughter of the *Duke*; and the Treaſurer hath very well Reſented this Propoſition: And I believe that if the *Duke* will manage

* Not in the Key.

manage your Treaſurer, who is animated againſt his Enemy, that he may be fixed to the Intereſt of *England*, and of the *Duke* and the Catholicks, for he is an upright and ſincere man, and firm to his word; He hath been ſick, which makes me fear that the Conference was not held yeſterday. I know all this from *St. Germain*, to whom the Secretary of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador in *France* told it on *Saturday* morning. Behold here are many things, Tell them to *Coleman*, that he may take his Meaſures accordingly.—

Tranſlated by *Tho. Papillon*, Eſq;

Coleman to the *Internuntio.* April 9th. 75.

SIR,

I Have received nothing from you ſince your Letter of the 16th of *February*; And if I have not writ to you of ſome time, it was becauſe we have had nothing worthy of your knowledg; but I will not fail for the future to give you an account every Week of all that ſhall happen here whilſt the *Catholick Cauſe is before the Parliament*, which will begin to ſit very ſoon; And then perhaps you will have the curioſity to hear the ſucceſs, and the very *Intrigues* themſelves which they will make uſe of on one ſide, and t'other, to overthrow their Adverſaries, and to advance their own Intereſts: None dare pretend to make a judgment of what will then happen, the Judges themſelves ſeem to ballance, or rather to weigh down the Scale on the ſide of the *Duke*; So that I (who had rather hope than fear without a cauſe) do not at all doubt but I ſhall have reaſon enough to ſing, *Te Deum*, in a ſhort time. I am very impatient to hear from you, ſince nothing can give me more ſatisfaction than the frequent reiteration of the aſſurances of your Friendſhip, and concern which you are pleaſed to take for the affairs of the *Duke*. To conclude, I aſſure you that I am more than any body in the World,

Sir,

Tranſlated by Sir *Thomas Meeres.*

St. Germain to *Coleman.*

$\frac{6}{16}$ *May*, 1676.

YOur Letter of the $\frac{27}{7}$ *April*, *May*, was delivered me but yeſter-Nlght, being the $\frac{6}{16}$ *May*; that is to ſay, one Poſt later than it ſhould have bin; the reaſon of it, I know not. Had I received it laſt *Munday*, inſtead of Yeſterday which was *Friday*, I had not perhaps given you a new occaſion

occaſion of Trouble, by acquainting you with my trouble about the affairs of *St. Germain*: I ſay *perhaps*, becauſe there is a great Difference between Mr. *St. Germain* and Mr. *Coleman*, ſince the latter, thô he has much more buſineſs upon his hands than Mr. *St. Germain*, and runs far other and greater dangers, is yet after all a Merchant ſet up for himſelf, and may carry on his Trade as long as he will, thô at his own charge, and with the hazard of breaking irrecoverably. Whereas Mr. *St. Germain* being but a Journey-man, without any thing that binds him to his Trade, ſees himſelf every minute like to be taken from it, to be employed in ſuch places and affairs, as may make it impoſſible for him to follow his former Traffique, to which he has an incredible inclination; and this is the only reaſon that has made him deſire both Letters from the D. of *York*, and a Penſion from the Dutcheſs, that ſo by this he may be able to make it appear, that it is deſired in *England*, that he ſhould be left in your Shop; and this is a thing which Mr. *Coleman* ought ſeriouſly to think of, and give him a ſerious account of, becauſe for certain, things cannot much longer remain in the poſture they are. After this laſt Advice, I promiſe you to ſpeak to you no more of it, let what will come of it. Not that your reprimands are not infinitely dear to me, nor that I do not heartily deſire you to continue them as often as you think fit, rather than to let ſlip three or four Poſts without writing to me; for this ſilence kills me. If one could be able to obtain either from the D. of *York*, or the Dutcheſs, or from Mr. *Coleman*, Letters to the Kings Confeſſor, and to *St. Germains* Maſter (who is employed here as Mr. *Strange* is in *England*) to let them know that it is deſired, That Monſieur *St. Germain* may continue in the ſame Shop, as being uſeful where he is to the affairs of *England* and the *Catholiques*, it would not be much amiſs. Monſieur *St. Germain* has told me, That being naturally very punctual, he has already writ thoſe thoughts which he conceived the Dutcheſs had in her heart, concerning the King of *France*'s Letter, to the Kings Confeſſor, with reflexions upon the conſequences that may happen thereupon; but after I ſhall have acquainted him with what account you have given me from Mr. *Coleman*, I doubt not but he will write to the King's Confeſſor, and ſend him word that Mr. *Coleman* has diſcourſed with the Dutcheſs after that manner which was fitting, and has left her in the Opinion ſhe ought to have of *France*, and the King of *France*. This is all that he can do. The Confeſſor of the new Ambaſſador is charged with a ſecond Book, which you know of, for the Dutcheſs, as I ſent you word. This Confeſſor (to deſcribe him to you) is outwardly well enough, and does not diſcourſe amiſs; but it is a little Soul, vain, and raſh in many things, and one that many times talks too much. Take your Meaſures accordingly. One may make uſe of theſe qualities to fetch things out of him, but by no means to truſt him with them.

Why have you ſaid nothing to me of the Affairs of *England*? nor of the Money which the King of *England* will make uſe of to ſatisfie his Creditors? Nor of the Diſſolution of the Parliament? Nor of the Man that is to ſucceed Monſ. *St. Germain*? Is he the Dutcheſs's Countrey-man, or Mr. *St. Germain*'s? or have they yet pitched upon no man? In fine, what is become of Mr. *Sheldon*, he who was wont to be a man of his word, has writ to Mr. *St. Germain* that he would quickly be in *France*, and yet I am told that he does not mean to come. You ſee here are many things which I expect from you. Can it be poſſible that the Duke and Dutcheſs of *York* ſhould permit D. *Mazarine* in this manner to ſucceed the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*; (for this is the Character which I have given you for mine and the King of *England*'s Friend)

Nay will the King do this Diſcourteſie to the Dutcheſs and the D. of *York*? This is beyond my imagination.

Madam *de la Tremblay* has writ to me, and I have ſent her an anſwer, but that only in raillery, that I might not engage my ſelf to treat of a buſineſs, which I no longer reliſh; and all that I have ſaid to her, is onely to comfort her the beſt I could. Will Mr. *Sheldon* go to Viſit *Rome*? You ſee here is matter enough to write about. If you will hereafter direct your Letters you write to me, onely with this Superſcription, *For Mr. Mr.* de Clairambaut *at the Silver Morter in St.* Anthonies-*Street*, you will do me a Favour; for living a great way off from the Poſt, your Letters are not brought me till the next day after their coming, nay and often not till the next Poſt.

Tranſlated by Sir *Cyrill Wyche.*

St. Germain to *Coleman.*

30 *Auguſt*, / 9 *Septemb.* 1676.

I Received yours of the $\frac{21}{31}$ Inſtant, I ſhall make thoſe Complements from you to Mr. *Ruvigny*'s Secretarie, which you have given me in Command from *Coleman*. I have diſcharged my Duty as to both your Orders; to the Secretarie, and the Ambaſſador: The former imparted to me the Letter *Coleman* had writ him; I am much pleas'd to ſee their Friendſhip thus continue, and unite 'em more and more. *St. Germain* has aſſured me, That for *Coleman*'s ſake, he will do the Secretary all the Service he can. T'other day the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador's Secretary here in *France* told *St. Germain*, *That the Old Ambaſſador had not much power with the King of* France, *and that his Secretary was more conſider'd than the Ambaſſador.* As for the Ambaſſador, he ſpoke of *Coleman* to *St. Germain* before Madam *de la Tremblay* and his Wife, after the moſt obliging manner in the World, and that he had ſpoke to the *French* Miniſters for him with all the earneſtneſs imaginable. After all this, if you do not give *St. Germain* permiſſion to ſpeak freely to the Ambaſſador of *Coleman*'s pretenſions about his Shop, and the promiſes the Ambaſſador had made to *Coleman*, as alſo of the Penſion; I do not believe *St. Germain* will advance much in it: As to the reſt, *St. Germain* has order from the Confeſſor to tell *Coleman* he had ſpoke to the King three times within this Fortnight about the Merchants of *Antwerp*. His Anſwer was, *That the Iſland would not conſent to the Eſtabliſhment of their Commerce, but that the King of* France *had ſeveral places belonging to him in their City, and that the Merchants of* Antwerp *ſhould ſend an Able Man to enquire of thoſe places if they could find any one that were proper for their Commerce: and when he had their Anſwer, he would give the neceſſary Permiſſions for their Eſtabliſhment.* The King of *France* added, *That he would not fail to write to the* Dutcheſs *about this Affair.* As the Confeſſor had let him know that ſhe deſir'd it; I am glad to let you know this before-hand, that you may ſee that *St. Germain* and the Confeſſor, and even the King of *France* himſelf perform their Duty. Yeſterday *St. Germain* gave the *Confeſſor* the *Duke*'s Letter, the occaſion being fair to do it: Never any Letter was more obliging, better faſhion'd, or more efficacious towards *St. German*'s deſign; for the *Confeſſor* was pleaſed to read it to me and *St. Ger-*

man's Nephew: To day the *Confeſſor* is to read it to the King of *France*; and at Night 'twill be known what effect 'tis like to have: But though it ſhould not ſucceed this time, it will not be unprofitable for another; I'le ſend you the ſucceſs of it *Saturday* next; Pray tell *Coleman* this. Monſieur *Colbert* Biſhop of *Auxerr*, and Brother of the Miniſter of State, is dead ſince *Saturday*, by which there is fall'n a Biſhoprick of 30000 Livres, an Abby of 3000 Liv. and a Priory of 8000 Liv. *per Annum*; there is no want of pretenders to them: 'Tis reported the King of *England* has declared War againſt *Denmark*: Is it true? Tell me if her R. H. be brought to bed; if not, let me know it pray aſſoon as ſhe is: Monſieur *de Luxemburgh* has paſt the *Rhine*; but as yet does but refreſh himſelf, for the Horſe ſuffered much in this March to *Philipsburg*, which they ſay was not to attack the Enemy in their Lines, but to put Succour into the place, whilſt they were made to expect a Battel by the Fire-Boats that came againſt their Bridge; which the Enemy let paſs, taking up their Bridge of Boats. The Prince of *Orange* has poſted himſelf betwixt *Charle-Roy* and our Army, which is 6 Leagues from *Maſtricht*: They ſpeak of the Kings taking a Journey; 'tis but a ſtory: They ſpeak alſo of a Siege in *Flanders*; but I don't believe it, and that's all. Monſieur *Colbert* is not well, for which I am much troubled; I'le call him henceforward 44, mark that Cypher, we may chance have need of it; And Monſieur *de Lovoy* 51. Let me hear of your receipt of this, and that you have added theſe 2 Cyphers.

Tranſlated by *Richard Corbet*, Eſquire.

St. Germain to *Coleman.*

$\frac{7}{17}$ Oct. 76.

I Came not from the Campaign till laſt Night; I found two of your Letters, one of the 4th, the other of the 11th of *September*. I have no great matter to ſend you, having not yet ſeen any body, neither the *Confeſſor*, nor Madam *de Trembley*. Nevertheleſs, I am glad to let you underſtand, That *St. Germain* takes notice of what is ſaid to him, without diſcovering himſelf. He hath proteſted to me, *That the Secretary of* England *in* France *told him many things, but he is contented to take them from his mouth, and to adviſe* Coleman, *to the end he may improve it as he finds convenient; without doing prejudice either to* St. Germain, *or the Secretary.* You know that the Secretary and the Ambaſſador which were ſo very great together when they were in *England*, are now wholly ſeparated; and that this Secretary can do nothing with the Ambaſſador in favour of *Coleman*, unleſs there hath been an accommodation between them within this month that I have been abſent. In anſwer to your ſecond Letter of the 11th of *September*, I tell you, That I am not diſpleaſed that it is ſeen by the Effects that I told you the things as they are, and that the King of *France* hath written to the Dutcheſs of *York* according as I ſent you word. I will ſpeedily ſee Madam *de la Tremblay*, whom one ought to make ſwallow the Pill the moſt gently that is poſſible: but as the greateſt difficulty of doing any thing in her affair proceeds from her Countrey, I dare not tell you more of my thoughts thereupon, which I never would propoſe to you, for the ſcruple that I make of not continuing to ſerve my Friends when I am engaged; for I have a Perſon in hand of good Birth,

Nay

Diſcretion and Spirit, of a good meen, and who can be recommended by the King of *France*, in caſe it were neceſſary to be near the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs* for the ſame purpoſe that we deſigned Madam *de Trembley*: But as the ſame difficulty of Countrey will ariſe, I have nothing more to ſay to you on it, untill you have written me your thoughts thereon. *St. Germain* hath deſired me to write to you, *That you would do him the favour to tell* Coleman, *that he foreſees he ſhall ſhortly become uſeleſs in all things as to what concerns* England, *and that the Succeſſor being arrived, who is placed by the* Confeſſor, St. Germain *will be of no more uſe.* But that ſhall not hinder him from being alwayes the ſame to thoſe that have truly loved him, without miſtaking thoſe who have diſſerved or betray'd him; for he knowes them all, as well thoſe that have ſpoken either for or againſt him, and the very things that have been ſpoken. I have been well pleaſed to do this ſmall ſervice for *St. Germain*, who is my particular Friend in ſending theſe his thoughts. He thinks he ought not to ſtirr any more in the Affairs of *England*, for that they remark the ſteps that he is to make in it. As for you, Sir, you know at what Point I ſtand, and that I would be your Servant.

Tranſlated by *Tho. Mompeſſon.*

Frogmorton to *Coleman*, April 20. 1675.

MR. *Sheldon* is mighty forward to make a Confidence with me, and was here a great while yeſterday, and would have me think that he told me his heart mightily; but hearing nothing of you concerning him, nor not ſo much as an anſwer to what I wrote to you about Mr. *Tuly*, with whom I think he is very great; for I hear they are to live together. I have been very ſparing, ſtill keeping him on the talking part: he profeſt much Friendſhip for Mr. *Coleman*; but withall condemn'd him for having made Sir *R. Howard* friends with the *Duke*; and ſaid he would betray them both. He told me, *That he had projected a way that the* Duke *ſhould hereafter be better advis'd than hitherto he had been*: and told me of that Union which Mr. *Coleman* had told Sir *William Frogmorton* before. I ask'd him how the *Duke* and Lord *Arlington* were together? He ſaid, *Worſe than ever.* I told him, That I thought that it had been eſteem'd, that the Biſhop of *Dublin* his Brother had been a great Friend to Lord *Arlington.* He ſaid, *Yes, that was true, they had been ſo, and the* Duke *had thought ſo too; but that now he had told the* Duke, *that he was quite fallen out with the Lord* Arlington, *and that it was not poſſible that the* Duke *could do any thing without him.* I ſaid it was more than Prudence then to take him in, then for the *Duke's* Neighbour. He cry'd him up above the Sky's, and there was not ſuch a Councellor in the World again, and what Intereſt he had here in *France*; Particularly with Mr. *de Pompone*, with whom he ſaid himſelf was very great. All which I took for ready Money, though I believe ſtill you are all undone if you truſt any one of them. Adieu, pray let me hear.

The

The Declaration *which Mr.* Coleman *prepared, ſhewing his Reaſons for the Diſſolution of the Parliament.*

WEE having taken into Our Serious Conſideration the Heats and Animoſities which have of late appeared among many of our very Loyal and Loving Subjects of this Kingdom, and the many Fears and Jealouſies which ſome of them ſeem to lye under, of having their Liberties and Properties invaded, or their Religion altered; and withal, carefully reflecting upon Our own Government ſince Our Happy Reſtauration, and the End and Aim of it, which has always been the Eaſe and Security of Our People in all their Rights, and Advancement of the Beauty and Splendour of the True Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*; of both which We have given moſt ſignal Teſtimonies, even to the ſtripping Our Self of many Royal Prerogatives which Our Predeceſſors enjoyed, and were Our undoubted due; as the Court of Wards, Purveyances, and other things of great value; and denying to Our Self many Advantages, which We might Reaſonably and Legally have taken by the Forfeitures made in the times of Rebellion, and the great Revenues due to the Church at Our Return, which no particular perſon had any right to: inſtead of which, We conſented to an Act of Oblivion of all thoſe Barbarous Uſages which Our Royal Father and Our Self had met withal, much more full and gracious than almoſt any of our Subjects, who were generally become in ſome meaſure or other obnoxious to the Laws, had confidence to ask; and freely renounced all Our Title to the Profit which We might have made by the Church-Lands, in favour of Our Biſhops and other Eccleſiaſtical Miniſters, out of Our zeal to the glory of Our Proteſtant Church; which Clemency towards all, and ſome even high Offenders, and zeal for Religion, We have to this day conſtantly continued to exerciſe. Conſidering all this, We cannot but be ſenſibly afflicted to ſee, that the frowardneſs of ſome few Tumultuous heads ſhould be able to infect Our Loyal and good People with apprehenſions deſtructive of their own, and the general quiet of Our Kingdom; and more eſpecially, their perverſneſs ſhould be powerful enough to diſtract Our very Parliament, and ſuch a Parliament, as has given Us ſuch Teſtimonies of its Loyalty, Wiſdom, and Bounty, and to which We have given as many Marks of Our Affection and Eſteem, ſo as to make them miſ-conſter all Our Endeavours for to preſerve Our People in Eaſe and Proſperity, and againſt all reaſon and evidence to repreſent them to Our Subjects as Arguments of fear and diſquiet; and under theſe ſpecious pretences of ſecuring Property and Religion, to demand unreaſonable things, manifeſtly deſtructive of what they would be thought to aim at; and from our frequent Condeſcentions, out of Our meer grace, to grant them what We conceived might give them ſatisfaction, though to the actual prejudice of Our Royal Prerogative, to make them preſume to propoſe to advance ſuch extravagancies into Laws, as they themſelves have formerly declared deteſtable; of which we cannot forbear to give Our truly Loyal Subjects ſome inſtances, to undeceive Our innocent and well-minded people, who have many of them of late been too eaſily

miſſed, by the factious endeavours of ſome turbulent Spirits. For example, We having judged it neceſſary to declare War againſt the States of *Holland*, during a receſs of Parliament, which We could not defer longer, without looſing an advantage which then preſented it ſelf; nor have done ſooner, without expoſing Our Honour to a potent Enemy without due preparation, We thought it prudent to unite all Our Subjects at home, and did believe a general Indulgence of tender Conſciences the moſt proper Expedient to effect it; and therefore did by Our Authority in Eccleſiaſticks, which We thought ſufficient to warrant what we did, ſuſpend penal Laws againſt Diſſenters in Religion, upon Conditions expreſſed in Our Declaration, out of Reaſon of State, as well as to gratifie Our own nature, which always We confeſs abhorr'd rigour, eſpecially in Religion, when tenderneſs might be as uſeful. After we had engaged in the War, We Prorogued Our Parliament from *April* to *October*, being confident we ſhould be able by that time to ſhew Our People ſuch Succeſs of Our Arms, as ſhould make them cheerfully contribute to our charge. At *October* we could have ſhewn them Succeſs even beyond Our own hopes, or what they could poſſibly expect; Our Enemies having loſt by that time, near 100 ſtrong Towns and Forts, taken in effect by Us, We holding them buſie at Sea, whilſt Our Allies poſſeſſed themſelves of their Lands, with little or no reſiſtance; and of which, the great advantage would moſt viſibly have been Ours, had not the feuds we now complain of, which have been ſince unhappily ſtarted, and factiouſly improved by ſome few, diſ-united Our People, diſtracted Our Counſels, and render'd Our late Endeavours vain and fruitleſs; ſo that we had no reaſon to doubt of Our Peoples ready and liberal concurrence to Our Aſſiſtance in that Conjuncture. Yet Our Enemies propoſing to Us at that time a Treaty for Peace, which we were always ready to accept upon Honourable Terms; and conſidering with Our Self, That in caſe that Treaty ſucceeded, a far leſs ſum of Money would ſerve Our occaſions, than otherwiſe would be neceſſary: We out of Our tender regard to the Eaſe of Our People, Prorogued Our Parliament again to *February*, to attend the ſucceſs of Our Treaty, rather than to demand ſo much Money in *October*, as would be fit to carry on the War. But we ſoon finding that Our Enemies did not intend Us any juſt Satisfaction, ſaw a neceſſity of proſecuting the War, which we deſigned to do moſt vigorouſly; and in order to it, reſolv'd to preſs Our Parliament to ſupply Us as ſpeedily as may be, to enable Us to put Our Fleet to Sea early in the Spring, which would after their Meeting grow on apace. And being informed that many Members were dead during the long Receſs, We Iſſued out our Writs for new Elections, that Our Houſe of Commons might be full at the firſt Opening of the Seſſions, to prevent any delay in Our Publick Affairs, or diſlike in Our People, as might poſſibly have riſen from the want of ſo great a number of their Repreſentatives, if any thing of moment ſhould be concluded before it had been ſupplyed. Having govern'd Our Actions all along with ſuch careful reſpect to the Eaſe of Our Subjects, We at the Meeting of Our Parliament in *February*, 1672. expected from them ſome ſuitable expreſſions of their ſenſe of Our Favours; but quite contrary found Our Self alarm'd with Clamorous Complaints from ſeveral Cabals againſt all Our Proceedings, frighting many of Our good Subjects into ſtrange Conceits of what they muſt look for, by their Seditious and falſe Conſtructions of what we had ſo Candidly and Sincerely done for their good; and ſurpriſed with a Vote of Our Houſe of Commons, againſt Our Writs of Elections, which we intended for their ſatisfactions, againſt many Preſidents of Ours, or without any colour of Law of their ſide, denying Our Power to

Iſſue

Iſſue out ſuch Writs, Addreſſing to us to Iſſue out others: which we conſented to do at their Requeſt, chooſing rather to yield Our Subjects in that point, than to be forced to ſubmit to Our Enemies in others; hoping that Our Parliament being ſenſibly touched with that Our extraordinary condeſcention, would go on to conſider the Publick Concern of the Kingdom, without any further to do: But we found another uſe made of Our ſo eaſie Compliance, which ſerv'd to encurage them to ask more; ſo that ſoon after We found Our Declaration for Indulging tender Conſciences Arraigned, Voted illegal; though we cannot to this day underſtand the conſiſtences of that Vote, with Our undoubted Supremacy in all Eccleſiaſticks, Recognizing by ſo many Acts of Parliament, and required to be Sworn to, by all Our Subjects, and Addreſſes made to Us one after another to recall it, which We condeſcended to alſo; from hence they proceeded to Us to weaken Our Self in an Actual War, and to render many of Our Subjects, of whoſe Loyalty and Ability We were well ſatisfied, incapable to ſerve Us, when we wanted Officers and Soldiers, and had reaſon to invite as many Experienced Men as we could to engage in our Arms, rather than to incapacitate or diſcourage any; yet this alſo we gratified them in, to gain their Aſſiſtance againſt Our Enemies, who grew high by theſe Our Differences, rather than expoſe Our Countrey to their Power and Fury; hoping that in time Our People would be confounded to ſee Our Conceſſions, and be aſhamed of their Errors in making ſuch Demands. But finding the unfortunate Effects of Our diviſions the following Summer, We found Our Parliament more extravagant at the next Meeting than ever, Addreſſing to Us to hinder the Conſummation of Our Dear Brother's Marriage, contrary to the Law of God, which forbiddeth any to ſeparate any, whom he hath joyned, againſt Our Faith and Honour engag'd in the Solemn Treaty; obſtinately perſiſting in that Addreſs, after We had acquainted them, That the Marriage was then actually ratified, and that We had acted in it by Our Ambaſſador; ſo that We were forced to ſeparate them for a while, hoping they would bethink themſelves better at their Meeting in *January*. Inſtead of being more moderate or ready to conſider Our wants towards the War; they Voted as they had done before, not to Aſſiſt Us ſtill, till their Religion were effectually ſecur'd againſt Popery, Aggrievances redreſſed, and all obnoxious Men removed from Us; which We had reaſon to take for an abſolute denyal of all Aid; conſidering the indefiniteneſs of what was to proceed, and the Moral impoſſibility of effecting it in their ſences: for when will they ſay their Religion is effectually ſecured from Popery, if it were in danger then, by reaſon of the Inſolency of Papiſts? When Our Houſe of Commons, which is made up of Members from every Corner of Our Kingdom, with Invitations publickly Poſted up to all Men to accuſe them, has not yet in ſo many years as they have complained of them, been able to charge one ſingle Member of that Communion, with ſo much as a Miſdemeanour. Or what Security could they poſſibly expect againſt that Body of Men, or their Religion, more than We had given them? Or how can we hope to live ſo perfectly, that ſtudy and pains may not make a Collection of Grievances, as conſiderable as that which was lately preſented to Us, than which We could not have wiſh'd for a better Vindication of Our Government? Or when ſhall We be ſure that all obnoxious Men are removed from Us, when Common fame thinks fit to call them ſo; which is to every body, without any proof, ſufficient to render any man obnoxious, who is Popiſhly affected, or any thing elſe that is ill, though they have never ſo often or lately complyed with their own Teſts and Marks of Diſtinction and Diſcriminations. Finding Our People thus unhappily

happily disordered, We saw it impossible to prosecute the War any longer; and therefore did by their Advice make a Peace upon such Conditions as We could get; hoping that being gratified in that Darling Point, they would at least have paid Our Debts, and enabled Us to have Built some Ships for the future Security of Our Honour, and their own Properties; but they being transported with their success in asking, were resolved to go on still that way, and would needs have Us put upon the removing of Our Judges from those Charges, which they have always hitherto held at the Will and Pleasure of the Crown, out of Our Power to alter the Ancient Laws of Trying of Peers, and to make it a *Premunire* in Our Subjects (in a Case supposed) not to fight against Our Self; nay, some had the heart to ask, That the Hereditary Succession of Our Crown (which is the Foundation of all Our Laws) should be changed into a sort of Election, they requiring the Heir to be qualified with certain Conditions, to make him capable of Succeeding, and Out-doing that Popish Doctrine, which we have so long, and so loudly with good reason decryed, That Heresie incapacitates Kings to Reign. They would have had, That the Heir of the Crown, marrying a Papist, though he continued never so Orthodox himself, should forfeit his right of Inheritance; not understanding this Paradoxical way of securing Religion by destroying it, as this would have done that of the Church of *England*, which always taught Obedience to their Natural Kings, as an indispensable Duty in all good Christians, let the Religion or Deportment of their Prince be what it will; and not knowing how soon that Impediment, which was supposed as sufficient too keep out an Heir, might be thought as fit to remove a Possessor: And comparing that Bill which would have it a *Premunire* in a Sheriff not to raise the *Posse Comitatus*, against Our Commission in a Case there supposed, though We Our Self should assist that Our Commission in Our Person: for not being excepted, is implyed with the other made by this very Parliament in the 14th Year of our Reign, which all our Subjects, or at least many of them, were obliged to Swear, (*viz.*) That the Doctrine of taking up Arms by the King's Authority against His Person, was detestable; and we soon found that the Design was levelled against the good Protestant Religion of our good Church, which its Enemies had a mind to Blemish, by sliding in slily those damnable Doctrines, by such an Authority as that of Our Parliament, into the Profession of Our Faith or Practices, and so expose Our whole Religion to the Scorn and Reproach of themselves, and all the World: We therefore thought it Our Duty to be so watchful as to prevent the Enemies sowing such mischievous Tares as these, in the wholsom Field of Our Church of *England*, and to guard the unspotted Spouse of Our Blessed Lord, from that foul Accusation, with which she justly charges other Churches, of teaching their Children Loyalty, with so many Reserves and Conditions, that they shall never want a distinction to justifie Rebellion, nor a Text of Scripture, as good as *Curse ye Meroz*, to encourage them to be Traytors: whereas Our truly Reformed Church knows no such Subtilties; but teaches according to the simplicity of Christianity, To submit to every Ordinance of Man for God's sake, according to the natural signification of the words, without Equivocation or Artificial turns. In order to which, having thought to dissolve that Body, which We have these many Years so tenderly Cherished, and which We are sure consists generally of most Dutiful and Loyal Members, We were forced to Prorogue Our Parliament till *November* next, hoping thereby to cure those Disorders, which have have been sown amongst the Best and Loyallest Subjects, by a few malicious Incendiaries. But understanding since, that such who have sowed that Seditious

seed,

ſeed, are as induſtriouſly careful to water it by their Cabals, and Emiſſaries, inſtructed on purpoſe to poiſon Our People with diſcourſes in publick places; in hopes of a great Crop of Confuſion, their beloved fruit, the next Seſſions; We have found it abſolutely neceſſary to Diſſolve Our Parliament, though with great reluctancy and violence to Our Inclination: But remembring the dayes of Our Royal Father, and the progreſs of Affairs then, how from a Cry againſt Popery, the people went on to complain of Grievances, and againſt Evil Councellors, and His Majeſties Prerogative; untill they advanc'd into a formal Rebellion, which brought forth the moſt dire and fatal Effects, that ever were yet heard of amongſt any Men, Chriſtians or others; and withal, finding ſo great a reſemblance between the Proceedings then and now, that they ſeem both Broth of the ſame Brains: And being Confirm'd in that Conceit, by obſerving the Actions of many now, who had a great ſhare in the management of the former Rebellion, and their zeal for Religion, who by their lives give Us too much reaſon to ſuſpect they have none at all; We thought it not ſafe to dally too long as Our Royal Father did, with ſubmiſſions and condeſcentions, endeavouring to cure men infected, without removing them from the Air where they got the Diſeaſe, and in which it ſtill rages and increaſes daily. For fear of meeting with no better ſucceſs than He found, in ſuffering his Parliament to Challenge Power they had nothing to do with, till they had bewitch'd the people into fond deſires of ſuch things as quickly deſtroyed both King and Country, which in Us would be an intollerable Error, haaing been warn'd ſo lately by the moſt Execrable Murther of Our Royal Father, and the inhumane Uſage, which We Our Self in Our Royal Perſon and Family have ſuffered, and Our Loyal Subjects have endured by ſuch practices; And leaſt this Our great Care of this Our Kingdoms Quiet, and Our Own Honour and Safety ſhould, as Our beſt Actions have hitherto been, be wreſted to ſome ſiniſter Sence, and Arguments be made from it to ſcare Our Good People into any apprehenſions of an Arbitrary Government, either in Church or State; We do hereby ſolemnly Declare and faithfully Engage Our Royal Word, That We will in no caſe either Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, violate or alter the known Lawes of Our Kingdom, or invade any man's Property or Liberty, without due courſe of Law. But that We will with Our utmoſt Endeavours, preſerve the true Proteſtant Religion, and Redreſs all ſuch things as ſhall indifferently, and without paſſion, be judg'd Grievances by Our next Parliament; which We do by God's bleſſing intend to Call before the end of *February* next. In the mean time, We do ſtrictly Charge and Command all manner of perſons whatſoever, to forbear to talk ſeditiouſly, ſlightly or irreverently of Our Diſſolving of the Parliament, of this Our Declaration, or of Our Perſon or Government, as they will anſwer it at their perils; We being reſolv'd to proſecute all Offenders in that kind with the utmoſt rigour and ſeverity of the Law. And to the end that ſuch Licentious perſons, if any ſhall be ſo impudent and obſtinate as to diſobey this Our Royl Command, may be detected, and brought to due Puniſhment, We have Ordered Our Lord Treaſurer to make ſpeedy payment of Twenty pounds to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover or bring any ſuch ſeditious, ſlight or irreverent Talker before any of Our Principal Secreraries of State.

Here follows ſome of the Keys *found amongſt Mr.* Coleman's *Papers, by which moſt of the* Letters *in the* Firſt, *as well as this* Second Part *were deciphered.*

St. Germain's *Key Printed from* Coleman's *own hand-writing.*

LE Pape	25	La Prorogation	42	La Guerre	58
Rome	43	L'Argent	80	La Paix	85
La Religion Catholique	45	Les Catholiques	300	Comte de *Peterborough*	34
Le Cardinal *Altieri.*	103	Les Proteſtans	228	L'Empereur	366
Le Card. *de Norfolk*	200	Les autres Sectes	356	Roy d'*Eſpagne*	177
Le Card. *Fran. Barbarin*	50	Madame *de la Tremblay*	88	Ambaſſadeur	400
Seign. *Falconieri*	70	Monſr. *Warner*	4	*Angleterre*	110
Le Roy d'*Angleterre*	150	*Mazarine*	98	*France*	120
La Reine	54	*Portſmouth*	89	*Eſpague*	130
Le Duc d'*Torc*	39	Count de *Montecuculi*	35	*Suede*	140
La Ducheſſe	93	Mr. *de Ruvigny*	41	*Eſcoſſe*	15
Le Grand Treſorier	10	Son Femme	2000	*Holland*	152
Miniſters d'Eſtat	260	Sa Fils	500	*Ireland*	33
Les Enimis du Treſorier	1000	Son Secretaire	451	*Denmark*	160
Le Comte d'*Arlington*	27	Mr. *Coleman*	62	*Portugal*	122
Le Duc d'*Ormond*	72	Monſr. *St. Germain*	49	Un Roy	170
Le Duc de *Buckingham*	18	Monſr. *Colbert*	44	Le P. d'*Orange*	185
Le Comte de *Shaftsbury*	81	Monſr. *de Louvoy*	51	Les *Hollandois*	121
Le Parlement	100	Roy de *France*	163	La Religion	90
La Chambre haute	16	Le P. de *Conde*	700	Cent. Mille Eſcus.	48
La Chambre baſſe	61	Mr. *de Pompone*	672	100000 Livres Sterlings	84
La Diſſolution	24	Le Confeſſeur du Roy	488	Une Penſion	26
		L'Archeveſque de *Dublin*	19	Nimegue ou autre lieu de longres.	600
		Mr. *Sheldon* Preſtre Anglois	91		

Cardinal Norfolk's *Key, Printed from* Coleman's *own hand-writing.*

LA Pape	150	Le Card. de *Norfolc*	990	La Roine	240
Rome	55	Le Cardinal *Fran. Barbarin.*	31	Le Duc d'*Torc*	115
La Religion Catholique	67	Seignior *Falconieri*	59	La Ducheſſe	70
Le Cardinal *Altieri*	330	Le Roy d'*Angleterre*	500	Le Grand Treſorier	45
				Miniſtres d'Eſtat	220

Les

Les Enimis de Treſorier 700
Le Comte d'*Arlington* 74
Le Duc d'*Ormond* 40
Le Duc de *Buckingham* 50
Le Comte de *Shaftesbury* 19
Le Parlement 508
La Chambre haute 22
La Chambre Baſſe 66
La Diſſolution 132
La Prorogation 17
L'Argent 75
Les Catholiques 200
Les Proteſtans 29
Les Autres Sectes 47
Un Roy 34
Un Ambaſſador, ou Miniſtre publique 44
Monſr. Vincont *Torre* 24
Un Secretaire 21
Le P. de *Conde* 15
Mſr. de *Pompone* 212
Le Confeſſeur du Roy *T.C.* 809
L'Archeveſque de *Dublin* 28
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La Guerre 51
La Paix 18
L'Empereur 600
Eſpagne 125
Angleterre 251
France 152
Suede 512
Denmarc 215
Portugal 521
Eſcoſſe 222
Irelande 10
Flandres 14
Le P. d'*Orange* 65
Hollande 49
Les Hollandois 211
Les Confederes 400
Religion 13
Boreum 36
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Cent Mille Eſcus 23
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La Ducheſſe de *Portſmouth* 148
Son Fils 68
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Le Duc de *Modene* 643
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Mr. Sheldon's *Key, Printed from* Coleman's *own hand-writing.*

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Queen 11
Duke 15
Dutcheſs 23
Lord Keeper 7
Lord Treaſurer 19
Lord *Lauderdale* 42
Lord *Angleſey* 47
Lord *Arundell* 60
Lord *Bellaſis* 55
Lord *Berkley* 33
Sir *Ellis Layton* 25
Col. *Talbot* 26
D. of *Ormond* 100
Lord *Arlington* 13
Parlement 29
Diſſolution 62
Prorogation 27
Adjournment 9
Mony 67
Lignes 52
Ambaſſador 45
Monſr. *Rouviguy* 66
Amb. of *Portugal* 22
Ambaſſ. of *Holland* 210
Swedes Reſident 12
Daniſh Reſident 300
Coleman 40
Monſr. *Du Puis* 17
Mr. *Sheldon* 56
The *Houſe of Lords* 21
Houſe of Commons 17
City of *London* 500
Lord Mayor 20
Aldermen 14
Common Councel 44
Catholicks 220
Proteſtants 18
Presbyterians 53
Non-Conformiſts 16
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Lord *Hallifax* 58
Scotland 75
Ireland 99
Peace 92
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Spaniſh Ambaſſador 70
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Religion	78	*Holland*	M	Biſhop of *Dublin*	P
Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*	8c	P. of *Orange*	A	*De Ruiter*	Q
Cleveland	88	D. *de Villa Hermoſa*	C	*Tromp*	R
Lord Almoner	10	Monſieur *Turenne*	E	Forage	S
Queens *Engliſh* Prieſt	8	P. of *Conde*	D	D. *de Vitry*	X
Ships	39	Emperour	H	Pope	Z
		Confederates	G	*Lockart*	U
King of *France*	B	Monſieur *Pompone*	K	*Rome*	T
K. of *Spain*	F	Monſieur *Louvoy*	J	Dutcheſs of *Modene*	Y
Denmark	L	Monſieur *Tellier*	L	*Nimmegen*	700

Sir William Throgmorton's *Key*, *Printed from* Coleman's *own hand-writing.*

8 KIng of *France.*
6 Monſr. *de Pompone.*
4 The King's *Confeſſor.*
7 Mſr. *Colbert* the Elder.
5 Monſieur *Colbert* the Younger.
9 The Biſhop of *Dublin.*
1 Monſieur *de Louvoy.*
2 Warr
3 Peace
O. One hundred thouſand pounds.
oo. Two hundred.
ooo. Three hundred.
N. Sir *William Throck.*
P. The *Spaniſh* Intereſt or King of *Spain.*
G. The Emperor.
R The *Hollanders.*

✝ The Prince of *Orange.*
—— The Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands.*
C *Poland.*
O Heretiques or Hereſie
L Proteſtants
O *Germany*
X The King
A The Duke
Z The Duke of *Lauderdale*
Y The Duke of *Monmouth*
W The Duke of *Bucks.*
U Lord Treaſurer
T Lord *Angleſey*
S Lord *Arlington*
B Lord Keeper

C Lord *Berkley*
D Sir *Ellis Layton*
E Col. *Talbot*
F Parliament
G Parliament Diſſolv'd
H Monſr. *de Rouvigny*
J Lord *Arundell*
K Catholiques
L Mr. *Coleman*
M Lieutenant of *Ireland*
⊀ *Swede*
⊢ *Denmark*
π *Scotland*
q *Brandenbourg*
⊐ *Levijs*
17 *Fa. Patrick*
20 *Mar. Canaple*
33 Mr. *Sheldon*

Leyborn's *Cypher and Decypher from his own hand-writing.*

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Errata in the Firſt Part.

Page 9. for *Jo. Nicholas*, read, Tranſlated by Sir *Jo. Nicholas*.

In the Second Part,

Page 19. read, Tranſlated by Sir *Richard Corbet*. Pa. 20. r. Sir *Tho. Mompeſſon*. For *Frogmorton*, r. Sir *William Throckmorton*.

FINIS.

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